



# OFFICIAL GAZETTE

## GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

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Local Self Government Department

#### Notification

2-48-72-LSG

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 76(d) of the Indian Forest Act 1927 (Act No. XVI of 1927) the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

#### PART I

#### Preliminary

**1. Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called, the Goa, Daman and Diu Forest (Settlement) Rules, 1973.

(2) They shall come into force with immediate effect.

**2. Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context requires otherwise.

(1) 'Act' means the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (Act No. XVI of 1927);

(2) 'Section' means a section of the Act;

(3) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules;

(4) 'Government' means the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(5) 'Notification' means notification published in the Official Gazette;

(6) 'Official Gazette' means Goa, Daman and Diu Government Gazette;

(7) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under the Act;

(8) 'Forest Settlement Officer' means an officer appointed as such under these rules;

(9) 'Proclamation' means a proclamation issued under Section 6 of the Act;

(10) 'Deputy Collector' means the Deputy Collector in charge of the area concerned in the Union Territory;

(11) 'Mamlatdar' means the Mamlatdar in charge of the area concerned in the Union territory;

(12) 'Collector' means the Collector in charge of the area concerned in the Union territory;

(13) 'Revenue Officer' means any civil officer of the Collectorate concerned in the Union territory not below the rank of a Mamlatdar;

(14) 'Conservator of Forests' means the Conservator of Forests, Goa, Daman and Diu;

(15) 'Divisional Forest Officer' means the Deputy Conservator of Forests or any other Forest Officer in charge of the territorial Forest Division in the area concerned in the Union territory;

(16) 'Forest Officer' means any Forest Officer other than the Forest Settlement Officer and not below the rank of the Range Forest Officer serving in the Union territory;

(17) 'Forest Demarcation Officer' means officer entrusted with the work of survey and demarcation of the Government forests, forests land, waste land or other lands proposed for constitution into Reserved Forests or Protected Forests;

(18) 'Department of Land Survey' means the Department of land survey in the Union territory;

(19) 'Director of Land Survey' means the Director of Department of Land Survey, Goa, Daman and Diu;

(20) 'Union territory' means the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(21) 'Patta' means any document purporting to confer on a person by the Government the right of ownership or possession of a piece of land;

(22) 'Sanad' means an agreement between the Government and the occupant of a piece of land;

(23) 'Title' means a document of assignment of Government land to the private individuals on emphyteusis or permanent lease;

(24) 'Alvara' means a document issued by an authority in favour of some one certifying, authorising or providing certain acts or rights in a piece of land;

(25) 'Rule(s)' means the Forest Settlement rules;

(26) 'Words' and 'Expressions' used, but not defined in these rules, shall have the same meaning assigned to them under the Act;

**3. Control of the Conservator of Forests over the Forest Settlement.**—Forest Settlement is concerned with the constitution of the forest lands, waste lands or any other land which is the property of the Government or over which the Government has the proprietary rights into Reserved or Protected Fo-

rests in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapters II and IV of the Act. The administrative control over the forest settlement will vest in the Conservator of Forests. The preliminary demarcation of forest land or waste land will be carried out under the direction of the Conservator of Forests.

**4. Posting of Forest Demarcation officers and their duties.** — (1) For the purpose of forest demarcation the Conservator of Forests may appoint as many Forest Demarcation Officers as may be necessary from amongst officers of the Forest Department.

(2) The Forest Demarcation Officer shall demarcate the boundaries of the Government lands both, with forests and without forests or any other lands over which the Government has the proprietary rights and which is proposed for constitution into Reserved Forests or Protected Forests in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer. Whenever he considers it necessary, he may also consult the Mamlatdar and the Director of Land Survey Department.

(3) The Forest Demarcation Officer shall also prepare and compile the records required for the preparation and issue of Notification under Section 4(1)(c) of the Act in connection with the constitution of the Reserved Forests. Similarly the Forest Demarcation Officer shall also prepare and compile records for the preparation and issue of Draft Notification under Section 29 of the Act in connection with the constitution of Protected Forests.

**5. Appointment of Forest Settlement Officers and their duties.** — (1) For the purpose of Forest settlement, the Government may appoint as many Forest Settlement Officers as it may deem necessary. These officers shall ordinarily be the persons not holding any forest office except that of Forest Settlement Officer and will be drawn from Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service.

(2) Forest Settlement Officer shall be under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests. He will submit his tour diaries, to the Conservator of Forests.

(3) The position of Forest Settlement Officer in the proceedings affecting reservation or protection under the Act is solely that of a Judge. In this capacity he has powers to determine the rights of the people in forest or other areas taken up for construction into Protected or Reserved Forests, under the provisions of the Act, to provide for the exercise of adverse rights, to regulate them or to extinguish them.

**6. Duties of the Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars and other revenue officials.** — The Deputy Collector, Mamlatdar and other revenue officers shall extend all cooperation to the Forest Settlement Officer so as to facilitate the progress of settlement and prevent undesirable delay in completion. For this purpose they shall furnish all the information requested by the Forest Settlement Officer without any delay. They shall also help the Forest Demarcation Officer and the Forest Officers in setting aside forest and other areas over which the Government has the proprietary rights for constituting them into Reserved or Protected Forests as the case may be and in demarcation of the same on the ground. While doing so they will bear in mind the general interests of

the local public for agriculture and other needs for land and forest produce.

**7. Duties of the Divisional Forest Officer.** — The Divisional Forest Officer will be responsible for getting the area under his charge constituted into the Reserved and Protected Forests. For this purpose he will request the Forest Settlement Officer to take up particular area for forest settlement and shall furnish any information required by the Forest Settlement Officer without any delay. He shall also extend all possible help to them in this regard. He will be the representative of the Forest Department in the proceedings of the Forest Settlement and will be responsible for proper and speedy forest settlement of the area under his charges by taking timely action whatever and whenever required and representing the case to the Forest Demarcation Officer and the Forest Settlement Officer properly.

## PART II

### Constitution of Reserved Forests

**8. Preliminary Survey and Demarcation.** — Preliminary survey and demarcation shall be done by the Forest Demarcation Officer before the issue of the notification under Section 4 of the Act.

(1) *Survey:* The Forest Demarcation Officer shall get the area to be declared as Reserved Forests/Protected Forests surveyed on the ground in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer and the local Mamlatdar and Director of Land Survey wherever he considers necessary. For this purpose he will use forest map and or the cadastral survey map prepared by the Land Survey Department wherein they are available for guidance. He will then demarcate the area on the ground as provided under rules 9(2) (i) to (iv).

(2) *Demarcation.* — (i) The boundary shall be demarcated by fixing temporary stone pillars or cairns and or wooden posts or such other marks as may be convenient provided that such cairns or posts or pillars or such other marks shall be visible, one from the other.

(ii) Preliminary demarcation should not be of permanent character, but if need be definite and continuous line sufficient to show to the Forest Settlement Officer and the villagers and others concerned with, where and how it runs.

(iii) The forest boundary pillars or post or cairns or any other such marks will mark the actual limits of the area and should be placed exactly on the boundary line.

(iv) Boundary marks will be maintained properly till the preliminary enquiry is completed and are replaced by the suitable boundary pillars. This will be the duty and the responsibility of the Divisional Forest Officer. All posts/pillars or cairns or any other such marks should bear a serial number. Numbering of posts/pillars cairns or any other such mark shall be done clockwise.

**9. Boundary description.** — The boundary description will be given in one of the following forms—

(I) *Description form.* — From pillar No. 1 situated on a spur by straight line from pillar to pillar no. 38 on the bank of a Nala. Thence along the western side

of the Nala to pillar No. 39 on a ridge etc. and back to pillar No. 1.

(II) *Tabular form.* — Pillar No. 1 to pillar No. 2, 10 meters Forward Bearing 50° and Backward Bearing 230°. Pillar No. 2 to pillar No. 3, 20 meters Forward Bearing 30° and Backward Bearing 210° and so on till one comes back to the point of start.

(III) Description given in the above forms is only an example.

(IV) Length will be given in meters.

**10. Issue of Notification under Section 4 of the Act.** — The Demarcation Officer, after the preliminary survey and demarcation are over, as provided under rule 9 shall prepare a draft notification under Section 4 of the Act and submit it to the Conservator of Forests alongwith a copy of the map of the area in triplicate showing the boundary. The Conservator of Forests will then submit proposals to the Government for issuing notification under Section 4 of the Act. Thereafter the Government will issue the notification in form A(I) or A(II). Form A(I) shall be used where detailed information about forest boundaries are available. Form A(II) shall be used in all other cases.

**11. Power of Government to allow fresh clearing of Forest area.** — After the issue of the notification under Section 4 of the Act the Government may permit fresh clearing of forest area for rehabilitation of refugees, for irrigation projects, other Government works and buildings, factories, plants, etc.

**12. Publication of Proclamation under Section 6 of the Act.** — (1) After issue of the notification under Section 4 of the Act the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish a proclamation under Section 6 of the Act as given in Form B(I) or B(II) in English, Marathi, and Konkani using the Devnagri script.

(2) The proclamation must be posted in every town and village in the vicinity of the proposed forests, in the office of the Municipality, Panchayat Ghar, wherever they are existing, and in their absence, in any other prominent place, considered suitable for the purpose by the Forest Settlement Officer. Copies of the proclamation shall also be sent to the Divisional Forest Officer, Collector, Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars and Range Forest Officers concerned, Village Panchayats and Municipalities wherever they are existing, for wide publicity. Copies of the acknowledgement on receipt of such proclamation will be placed in the Village File concerned.

**13. Compilation and maintenance of records.** — (1) **Compilation of records** (a) The Forest Settlement Officer shall compile and maintain the records as given hereinafter and on the completion of the Forest Settlement he shall deposit them with the Collector.

(b) After publication of the Proclamation under Section 6 of the Act, the Forest Settlement Officer shall collect the following information with the assistance of the Divisional Forest Officer, the Mamlatdar of Record of Rights, Director of Land Survey, Deputy Collector and the Mamlatdar of the area.

(i) A sketch map of the area proposed to be declared as Reserved Forest.

(ii) A description of the preliminary boundary at the time of issue of notification in Form C(i)

under Section 4 of the Act and final boundary at the time of issue of the notification under Section 20 of the Act in Form C(ii).

(iii) Villagewise description of the forest as given in Form 'D'.

(iv) A general statement as given in Form 'E'.

(v) A list of roads, ways and paths open to public throughout the year vide Form 'F'.

(vi) A list of temples, churches, mosques or any other religious places open to public for worship vide Form 'G'.

(vii) A list of burial and cremation grounds in Form 'H'.

(viii) A list of water sources in Form 'I'.

(ix) A list of included cultivation or any other private property in Form 'J'.

(x) A list of rights and concessions in Form 'K'(I) and K(II).

(xi) A list of rights of fishing and hunting in Form 'L' in the area to be declared as Reserved Forests.

(c) All these papers shall be signed by the Forest Settlement Officer and shall form the records of forest settlement.

**(2) Maintenance of records.** — (a) There shall be a general file for every forest and separate files for each village/town for which claims are filed by persons in their joint or individual capacity.

(b) The general forest file shall contain the following papers —

(i) Title page.

(ii) Order sheet.

(iii) A copy of the Government notification under Section 4 of the Act.

(iv) The boundary description prepared at the time of issue of notification under Section 4 of the Act.

(v) The description of boundary as finalized after inquiry and exhibited in notification under Section 20 of the Act.

(vi) The letter of proposal from the Divisional Forest Officer for taking up Forest Settlement of the area.

(vii) A copy of the Proclamation under Section 6 of the Act.

(viii) A consolidated sketch map of the forest.

(ix) A consolidated village wise details of the forest areas.

(x) A list of ways and paths open to the public.

(xi) A list of temples, churches, mosques or any other religious place open to public for worship.

(xii) A list of rights and concessions including privilege.

(xiii) A list of rights of fishing and hunting.

(xiv) A list of private cultivation and other properties within the area.

(xv) Acknowledgement from the Divisional Forest Officer, Mamlatdar and Deputy Collector that alteration made in the preliminary boundary have been explained to them.

(xvi) The summary of proceedings giving list of claims prepared and admitted or rejected.

(xvii) Miscellaneous papers.

(xviii) A copy of the draft final notification under Section 20 alongwith boundary description and Schedules of concessions and rights admitted.

(c) The village file shall contain the following papers.

(i) Title page.

(ii) Copy of Proclamation duly served under Section 6 of the Act.

(iii) Plaints or claims preferred in writing or orally.

(iv) Written statement or reply of the Forest Department and Revenue Officials addressed.

(v) Evidence adduced.

(vi) Order sheet and decision.

(vii) A tracing of the Revenue map of the village showing the forest boundary line wherever it is available.

(viii) Miscellaneous papers.

(d) The Forest Settlement Officer shall maintain two separate Registers 'A' and 'B' in the form M and shall enter in latter all claims as they are disposed of. Register 'B' or fair signed copy thereof must upon the completion of the operations, be forwarded to the Government through the Conservator of Forests, with the draft notification under section 20 of the Act together with;

(1) A summary report of the Forest Settlement Officer proceedings in Form 'N' alongwith his recommendations, if any, for sanctioning, as of privileges, concessions and the continuance of practices rights which although not claimable as of rights and concession and consequently not entered in the abstract as admitted rights, are in the opinion of the Forest Settlement Officer advisable in the interest of the welfare of the people (such concessions should be indicated by letter 'C' in the abstract) and

(ii) An abstract statement of admitted claims of rights and concessions (for publication in the Gazette) in the Annexure Form O(I) and O(II) (for such corresponding form (s) as the special conditions of the case will admit),

(iii) The boundary map or tracing of the proposed reserve with a detailed description of the same, showing in a clear and unmistakable manner the boundary of the reserve as ultimately adopted by and specified in his final draft notification under Section 20 of the Act.

(e) In case in which appeals are preferred against his decisions the Forest Settlement Officer will obtain copies of the appellate decisions, which should form part of the settlement record. A brief abstract of each appellate judgement should also be prepared and entered in the appropriate column of register 'B' a reference being made in the 'remarks' column to the number and extent of such judgement.

**14. Presentation of claims.** — (1) A period of at least three months from the date of publication of the Proclamation shall be allowed for the presentation of the claims.

(2) Claims on behalf of a family may be presented by any member of that family, on behalf of a tribe or community by any member of that tribe or community, on behalf of joint claimants by any one of the joint claimants, on behalf of a town by the head of the Municipality, on behalf of a Village by the

village Panchayat Sarpanch. In all other cases the claimants must arrange to represent themselves.

**15. Investigation into claims.** — (1) The Forest Settlement Officer should visit the village(s) and town(s) in the neighbourhood of the proposed Reserved Forest, as soon as possible after issue of the Proclamation. He should inspect the area proposed to be reserved forest as much as possible and afford the people likely to be affected by the proposed reservation, full opportunity of putting forwards their claims on the spot and should deal with such claims as if they had been formerly preferred under Section 6. The enquiry should consequently not be confined to merely recording evidence produced by claimants or by the Forest Officer or the Revenue Officer. The Forest Settlement Officer should himself call for and examine any person or officer of the Government whom he may think likely to have knowledge of the facts. He is thus responsible for seeking that every claim which he admits is absolutely clear and definite. In short, it is the business and the duty of the Forest Settlement Officer to ascertain by full and careful enquiry, the actual state of things, the manner in which the reservation, if carried out, will affect the people in the neighbourhood, the rights to which they are already legally entitled, and the concessions which it is desirable for the Government to extend to them in future. It must, however, be clearly understood here that, as Forest Settlement Officer framing a record of legally established rights, he has no power to confer by entry in the record, any rights which have not been satisfactorily established as existent, merely because, he thinks it expedient to grant them. But, on the other hand, he is bound to express fully, in reporting his operations to the Government, his opinion and advice as to any practices which though not satisfactorily proved, are found to be existing and, which he may think it advisable to sanction as of rights or as merely terminable concessions, in the interest of the people.

(II) The records of the Forest Settlement Officer must thus deal with legally established rights only.

(III) The Forest Settlement Officer must leave it to the Government to decide later on, that additional burdens, in the shape of non-established rights or more terminable concessions, it is desirable to impose on the forest in the interest of the people.

(3) The Forest Settlement Officer may, at his discretion, at any such enquiry join any number of claims provided they relate to the same proposed Reserved Forests and hold a common enquiry or may split any claim or claims and hold separate enquiries.

(4) The Forest Settlement Officer will record the evidence and decide all the claims in each case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure to be followed in appealable cases.

(5) It shall not be necessary to take evidence second time when such an evidence has already been recorded in an earlier enquiry relating to another claim. But if, in deciding upon the claim of any person, the Forest Settlement Officer admits a previously recorded evidence or recites a previous decision in disposing of a case, the person whose claim is thus treated shall be entitled to obtain

a copy of such previous evidence, documents or decision, as it had been recorded during the enquiry into his own claim.

(6) The Forest Settlement Officer shall examine the claimants and witnesses on oath or solemn affirmation. Process fees according to the scale laid down for courts of the Collectors under the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code 1968 shall be required from claimants (but not from the Forest Officer and the Revenue Officer or any other Government Officer attending the enquiry) if application is made to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents.

(7) The forest Settlement Officer will hear the claimants whose claim has been admitted before deciding what action he will take in the matter.

(8) When claimants appear in person and make verbal statement of their claims, the Forest Settlement Officer shall record the substance of their statements. Written statements must be stamped in accordance with the Court Fees Act.

(9) Under Section 8 of the Act the Forest Settlement Officer has the powers of a Civil Court in trial of suits to call upon any person/Government Official, representative of the public body or any other organisation to appear before him as a witness and/or produce documents etc., in the procession of enquiry into the claims made by the persons or otherwise.

(10) The Forest Officer attending the enquiry shall have powers similar to those of a defendant in a civil suit. He may cross-examine witnesses, may produce evidence to rebut claims and may comment on any documents of evidence, and no court fees shall be required of him. If he desires to prefer an appeal against any decision, the Forest Settlement Officer shall supply him duly certified copy of such decision and will meet the cost from the contingencies of the Forest Settlement Budget.

(11) The Forest Settlement Officer will record the memorandum of site inspection whenever such inspection is carried out for the purpose of enquiry into the claims.

(12) For the purpose of inquiry under Section 7 of the Act, the Forest Settlement Officer has power under Section 8 of the Act to enter by himself or any officer authorised by him for the purpose, upon any land and to carry out the survey and/or demarcation and/to make a map of the same.

(13) The enquiry may be adjourned to another convenient date to the parties provided a request in writing to that effect is made by any of them on or before the date fixed for the enquiry. Where the parties fail to attend or produce the documents if any or to adopt measures to procure attendance of the witnesses, the Forest Settlement Officer will proceed in the matter *ex parte*.

(14) The Forest Settlement Officer shall give reasonable notice to the Divisional Forest Officer and wherever he considers it necessary to the Deputy Collector and Mamlatdar on a date fixed by him for enquiry into the claims. If the Divisional Forest Officer or the Deputy Collector or the Mamlatdar is himself unable to attend on this occasion or to depute a suitable representative in his place, he may forward to the Forest Settlement Officer any statement he may wish to make in writing with

any document he wishes to put in. He may, in such cases, if he so desires depute a subordinate to explain the statement submitted by him. The Forest Settlement Officer shall as far as may be convenient, meet the wishes of the officers of the Forest Officers and the Revenue Officers by adjourning enquiries to give them time to consult the Conservator of Forests and Collector respectively.

(15) The claims on which the Forest Settlement Officer will have to adjudicate will usually be of two classes:

(i) Claims to land,

(ii) Claims to rights of the nature of easements specified in Section 11 and 12 of the Act.

When a claim comes partly under Section 11 and partly under Section 12 of the Act, the Forest Settlement Officer will separate those parts of it which fall under Section 11 from those which fall under Section 12 and will enter them in his register as distinct claims.

(16) The views of the Collector in cases regarding land (the claims to which are being investigated under Section 11 of the Act) on any question, which may arise, should be placed before the Forest Settlement Officer by the Deputy Collector or Mamlatdar in the form of written note. Such written note shall be read aloud and shall form part of the record and shall be explained to the claimants in their vernacular language, if they do not understand English. A copy of the views of the Collector will also be made available to the Divisional Forest Officer.

(17) The grant under Section 10(1), 11, 15 and 16 of the Act, by the Forest Settlement Officer of unreserved land or of rights over such land in exchange for land or in commutation of rights admitted in a reserved forest, would require the concurrence of the Collector while the grant from reserved forests or rights over it requires the sanction of the Government. For such purpose Forest Settlement Officer will route all his correspondence through the Conservator of Forests.

(18) When the Forest Settlement Officer acts under Section 16 and commutes a right of pasture or of forest produce by a grant of money or land such commutation shall ordinarily be calculated as follows: —

(a) If in money, at 20 years' purchase of the annual value of the rights as ascertained by the Forest Settlement Officer.

(b) If paid for in land, the assessment of the land should be equal to the annual value of the commuted rights as estimated by the Forest Settlement Officer.

#### 16. Determination of rights and concessions.—

(1) Rights are those claims which are supported by documentary evidence such as sanad, patta or an entry into the official record. The rest will be treated as concessions. Concessions are terminable as and when found necessary by the Government. All these rights and concessions are meant for the satisfaction of personal bonafide requirements and subject to the condition that forests are to be maintained in perpetuity. The right of user or easement is always a limited one; it can never extend so as to destroy the servient estate. The right exists so long as the (servient) property is safe or continues to exist, because if the (servient) estate ceases to exist, the right

ceases with it. So while dealing with the claims the Forest Settlement Officer should see that the forests are not unduly burdened.

(2) While dealing with the claims made for land it will be found that they will be one or other of the following kinds —

(i) *Claim to whole or major part of land proposed for reservation.* — A claim to whole land itself, or (more likely) to one or more plots of land within the proposed forest. In such a case, the claim likely to be put forward is to the ownership of the land itself or some part of it. If the claim should effect the whole of the proposed forest or greater part of it, it would follow that the proposal to create forest estate under the Act could not be carried out; the proceedings would then be closed, on decision going in favour of the claimant, unless indeed it is some special case in which the forest is on public ground so desirable that Government will be justified in declaring public utility and proceeding to acquire the estate under the Land Acquisition Act. In such a case the Forest Settlement Officer will send his report to the Conservator of Forest informing him that on the ground mentioned in his decision it is not possible to constitute a forest estate of the block.

(ii) *Claim to one or more plots or scattered plot of land within the area proposed for reservation.* — Generally what happens is that one (or many plots) inside the forest block are either claimed under proprietary right or tenancy right or as grazing land earmarked for the village cattle. If the claim is accepted then either:

(a) It will be bought out by consent or acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, if the Divisional Forest Officer makes a move that it would be in the interest of the Forest Conservation to do so, or

(b) will be excluded from the forest boundary if this can conveniently be done or

(c) will be exchanged for some other suitable piece of land, or

(d) will be let alone; in such a case the plot or plots would be shown by interior lines both on the map as well as on the spot.

(iii) *Claim for whole or part of land within the proposed area for reservation, where cultivation or any other use is established without authority.* — Sometimes small plots are cleared and cultivation is established without proper authority. If the case is known to be one of the unauthorised clearing or a case of squatting with no equitable title the claim would be disallowed.

(iv) *A claim to practice of shifting kumeri cultivation.* — In the interest of development of National Forests in the Union territory: —

(1) no kumeri cultivation (shifting cultivation) shall be hereafter allowed under any circumstances.

(2) no more aforamentos (permanent leases) hereafter be given.

(3) the aforamentos which were given indiscriminately by the Government and not developed should be reverted to the Government after due procedure.

(4) the barren hills in charge of the Comunidades will be taken over by the Forest Depart-

ment after acquisition on due reorganisation of the Comunidades, for raising large scale plantations of eucalyptus and other fast growing species as to provide abundant raw material for wood based industries to be established in this region.

Hence no claim to the practice of shifting cultivation should be entertained by the Forest Settlement Officer.

(3) Claims made for rights other than to land will be as, the right of way including the cattle drive, a right to have a water course (canal, channel, or a drain) across the land, a right to have to or use of source of water such as a well a tank, a pool, a spring for household purpose or watering of cattle or irrigation, etc., to worship at a religious place and to hold fair (s) within the limits of area proposed for reservation. These being 'Necessary Rights' their record and description is all that is possible and necessary. The Forest Settlement Officer will examine them and take necessary action as indicated below against each of them.

(i) *Right of way.* — The Forest Settlement Officer while admitting the right of way shall record the following particulars —

(a) (i) To whom the right vests, i. e. the general public or the inhabitants of any particular village/town or villages/towns or any private person or persons.

(ii) The nature of right i.e. foot path or a cart way or a road or a cattle drive, a railway line, etc.

(iii) The width of the right of way and

(iv) Whether the right of way is marked in the village/town survey map or not. If marked whether the way lies alongwith route so marked or not.

(ii) *Right to have water course.* — In case of right to water courses or drainage, particulars such as access for purpose of clearing or deposit of the silt cleared out or the like, as well as the width of canal, channel, drain, etc. and its necessary margin or bank space should be recorded.

(iii) *Right to water source.* — In case of right to use water where a well spring, pool, tank or any other source of water within or across the area under consideration for reservation is the main place at which the neighbouring cattle can get water, or at which the house-hold water can be obtained or irrigation can be obtained should be recorded as a right of necessity. As far as possible, if such places are near the edge of the forest, they may be excluded from the proposed forest by altering its boundary unless these are the only places where wild animals come to drink water which necessitates the inclusion of such spots in the forest boundary for the purpose of saving the wild life from destruction.

(iv) *Right to worship and holding fair.* — Claims to right of worship and to holding fairs/festivals of a religious nature or otherwise are of necessity and as such should be recognised. In case of right of holding fairs/festivals the date and places should be specified and indicated on the forest maps. The place of worship should be discussed in detail and indicated on the forest maps. Apart from the grant of right of access to such places they will be excluded from the proposed reserve if the circumstances demand so.

(4) *Claims to rights in the nature of easement or otherwise which involve taking some produce or part of the estate.*—These may be to dig clay, lime, stone, other stone, minerals, to cut truf or sods, to burn lime or charcoal, to cut grass, to pasture cattle and to cut grass, to pasture cattle and to cut wood. In short the well known forest rights or easements may be of the following forms:—

- (i) *Right to wood.*—(a) For residential buildings and cattle sheds.
- (b) For industry and agricultural purpose.
- (c) For fuel.
- (d) For fenceings.

(a) *Wood for residential buildings and cattle sheds.*—For this, reference is always to be made to the usual styls of buildings in the locality and there is never any need to allow the best or costly woods for indoor or other work where an inferior timber will do. The quantity cannot always be prescribed. The intervals at which wood may be demanded will be fixed with reference to the number of years each kind of building will ordinarily last. The quantum of this right will be fixed by the Forest Settlement Officer for well defined tracts keeping in view the various local conditions and usages.

(b) *Wood for industry and agricultural purposes.*—The right to wood for industrial purpose does not exist in this Territory. There is no right for agricultural purpose also. However if it is considered expedient to grant wood for agricultural purpose it should not be more than three ploughs per year for family. A complete plough requires about one cubic feet of timber. For this purpose only such timber will be allowed as are in use at the time of Forest Settlement.

(c) *Wood for fuel.*—Normally the right is confined to the removal of dry fallen wood of trees or bush wood subject to availability. Trunks of fallen trees and useful timber are not allowed to be taken. Only fallen branches can be removed. This right is exercised to meet bona fide domestic purpose as fuel wood and is seldom sold in villages. In rare cases where fuel wood can be taken away for sale, a clear mention of the same and its extent shall be recorded.

(d) *Fencing.*—Some bushwood is taken by cultivators for fencing fields or cattle sheds. It is not practicable to fix any quantity for it. This depends upon the availability of the material and the extent to which fencing is necessary.

(ii) *Right to lopping of trees for fodder and green manure for the paddy fields.*—The definition will consist in describing the nature of right.

(a) As to lopping for fodder, the trees and the places where it can be exercised, should be defined. This should be permitted only, if it has been long standing practice. One head-load of lopped green leaves including twigs for milch may form basis for determining the quantity per day. This will be subject to availability of tree growth in the neighbourhood and to the condition that such a quantity can be met without adversely affecting the tree growth.

(b) At places where green twigs and bushes are collected for green manure for use in paddy and other fields the number of head loads may be

ascertained by examining the needs of right holders. Here also, it should be granted only subject to availability in the neighbouring area and to the conditions that such a grant does not adversely affect the tree growth.

(c) The opinion of the Divisional Forest Officer in both the cases will be duly taken into consideration. The Divisional Forest Officer will indicate the quantity of leaves etc. that could be removed without affecting the tree growth. The Divisional Forest Officer will bear in mind that genuine requirements of the people are met with, to the maximum extent possible, without adversely affecting the tree growth.

(iii) Right to collect minor forest produce consists of collection of gums and resins, wax and honey, hides and horns, wood oil, medicinal herbs, flowers and leaves, fruits and seeds, bark, fibre, clay, sand, gravel, lime stone, pebbles, etc. The produce will be allowed for removal only to the extent of personal *bonafide* requirements.

(iv) *Right of grass cutting.*—This right is not recognized for the purpose of stock above the actual domestic requirement which will consist of 3 plough cattle, one milch cattle and one calf. As the grass is cut and brought from the forest in head-loads only for milch cows and buffaloes, calves and oxen, the number of head-loads may be determined at the rate of one head-load for two cows or for one buffalo or for a pair of oxen or for four young calves per day. The reasons may also be specified during which head-loads of grass may be taken as a rough guide. The period closed to grazing or grass cutting should be specifically mentioned.

(v) *Right of pasture or grazing.*—(a) This right may be of two kinds: (1) right of the adjoining villages or local right holders and (2) that of migratory herds. Grazing facilities are allowed mainly for bulls, oxen, cows and buffaloes. Goats being destructive should not be allowed to graze in any forest area. Sheep may be allowed and eight sheep may be treated equivalent to one buffalo. Mules, camels, horses and donkeys are not common and they may be treated on the same footing as cows and buffaloes.

(b) The maximum number and kind of cattle admitted to graze must always be specific and estimated at the rate of 2 acres per cow and 4 acres per buffalo. In barren areas or where the stocking of forest is very poor, the unit will be 5 acres per cow. The latest cattle census figures may be taken as the basis of determining the maximum number.

(c) The season open to grazing may also be specified.

(d) While admitting the cattle for grazing, the Forest Settlement Officer will keep in view the scale and note his opinion whether the forest can stand the burden and give his suggestion.

(vi) *Right of hunting and fishing.*—Such rights do not exist in the Union territory. Even if they do so, they should not be recognized especially for hunting as they are destructive and wild life is already very scarce in the Union territory.

**17. Appointment of pleaders or Councillors.**—(a) The claimant(s), may employ legal practitioner(s) or other persons to appear, plead and act in his or her or their behalf before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate officer or the Forest Court in the course of any enquiry or appeal under the

Act. In such cases, the Forest Settlement Officer, the appellate officer or the Forest Court as the case may be, will require production of the usual stamped authority.

(b) The Divisional Forest Officer or his representative or the Deputy Collector or his representative or any other officer of the Government especially appointed for such purpose, appear, plead or act on behalf of the Government in the case of inquiry or appeal. They may also seek legal advise and even appoint legal practitioner(s) to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government in the case of any enquiry or appeal under the Act. When the Divisional Officer or the Dy. Collector or their representatives appear on behalf of the Government production of stamped authority is not necessary. However, when a legal practitioner is appointed, production of the stamped authority will be necessary.

**18. Grant of copies of evidence or documents filed and the decisions.** — Copies of evidence or decisions recorded by the Forest Settlement Officer or appellate authority may be granted to claimant under the rules. Such copies must be stamped under the Court Fees Act. They may also be granted to the Divisional Forest Officer and the Deputy Collector when applied for. In this case such copies may not be stamped.

**19. Final Demarcation of the Boundary.** — (1) Final demarcation will be done, after the claims have been examined, orders have been passed thereon by the Forest Settlement Officer, the period allowed for appeals has elapsed and appeals have been heard from such orders passed before the issue of the notification under Section 20 of the Act.

(2) The boundary line will be delineated on the ground by installing permanent concrets or stone or brick masonry pillars or stone pillars.

(3) The pillars will be placed in such a way that they are visible from each other.

(4) The pillars will be serially numbered for each forest area.

(5) The pillars will be numbered clockwise, and prominently in black point. Numbers will also be engraved or chiselled.

(6) Boundary description will be clear and precise giving the pillar number, distance between two pillars and Forward and Backward Bearings at each pillar point in such a way that it would be easily identifiable on the ground so that if some of the pillars get at any time subsequently displaced, they could be located. Pillars will be fixed on the ground by the Divisional staff on the sites indicated on the boundary line by the Forest Settlement Officer.

(7) The map of the area indicating the final boundary and boundary pillars given in the draft notification under section 20 of the Act, will be prepared by the Forest Settlement Officer and it will be duly signed by him. This map will form the part of the Forest Settlement records.

**20. Issuing the notification under Section 20.** — (1) The Forest Settlement Officer shall prepare the final draft notification under Section 20 of the Act in Form 'O' specifying definitely, according to

boundary marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which is to be reserved.

(2) Forest Settlement Officer shall then submit the notification prepared as above through the Conservator of Forests, to the Government along with his Summary Report in Form 'N' accompanied by Register or a fair signed copy thereof the rights and concessions as per annexures to Form 'O' abstract lists and copy of the map of the said forest area for approval and publication in the Official Gazette. Thereafter, the Government shall publish a notification in the Official Gazette in the said form 'O' declaring the said forest/area to be reserved from a date fixed in the notification.

(3) From the date so fixed in the notification under Section 20, such forest shall be deemed to be Reserved Forest.

**21. Publication of the translation of notification issued under Section 20 of the Act in the neighbourhood of forest.** — The Forest Officer shall, before the date fixed by the notification under Section 20 of the Act, cause translation thereof into Marathi and Konkani in Devnagri Script and arrange to post it in every town and village in the vicinity of the forest in the office of the Municipality, Panchayat Ghar, wherever, they are existing, and in their absence, in any other prominent places considered suitable for the purpose by him. Copies of the translation shall also be sent to the village Sarpanch and Secretary/President of the Municipality.

### PART III

#### Declaration of Protected Forests

**22. Power to declare protected forests.** — (1) Under the provisions of Section 29 of the Act, the Government may, by notification, at any time, declare all such Government lands or waste lands or other lands which are not included in the Reserved forests and which are burdened with rights and protection of which is necessary or which the Government otherwise desires to declare to be protected forests for administrative and other reasons to be Protected Forests.

**23. Survey and Demarcation.** — Survey and Demarcation of the area proposed for constitution into Protected Forests will be done as per provisions laid down for constitution of Reserved Forests under rule 9.

**24. Description of the boundaries.** — Description of the boundaries will be done as laid down for the Reserved Forests under rule 10.

**25. Issue and publication of initial notification under Sections 29 and 30 of the Act.** — After the survey and demarcation are over, the forest Demarcation Officer shall submit proposal to constitute the particular area into Protected Forests along with a draft notification as required under Section 29 and 30 of the Act to the Conservator of Forests, who will then forward the same with his remarks to the Government for publishing the notification under the said Sections of the Act. The notification shall be in form 'P'.

**26. Issue of Proclamation under Sections 29 and 30 of the Act.**—(1) After the notification under Section 29 of the Act has been published in the Official Gazette, the Forest Settlement Officer shall issue and arrange service of a proclamation as given in form 'Q' in English, Marathi and Konkani, in Devnagri script specifying situation and limits of the proposed Protected Forests, as published in the Official Gazette, explaining the consequences, which will ensure on declaring the forest and inviting claims and/or objections of the right holders pertaining to their rights and concessions in the said forests.

(2) The Proclamation shall be posted in every town and/or village in the vicinity of the proposed Protected Forests in the office of the Municipalities and Panchayat Ghars wherever they are existing and in their absence, in any other prominent place considered suitable for the purpose by the Forest Settlement Officer.

Copies of the Proclamation shall also be sent to the Divisional Forest Officer, Collector, Deputy Collector, Mamlatdars and the Range Forest Officers concerned, Village Panchayats and Municipalities wherever they are existing, for wide publicity. Copies of the acknowledgements on receipt of such procedure will be placed in the file concerned.

(3) A period of at least three months from the date of receipt of publication of the proclamation shall be allowed for the presentation of the claims.

**27. Presentation of claims.**—Presentation of claims will be done in the same manner as laid down for constitution of Reserved Forests under rule 15(2).

**28. Investigation into claims.**—Investigation of the claims to rights and concessions shall be done as prescribed for constitution of Reserved Forests under rule 16 and sub-rules thereunder. However, the procedure adopted, shall be summary in nature.

**29. Determination of claims and rights.**—The determination of claims to rights and concession shall be done in the manner as laid down for constitution of Reserved Forests under rule 17 and sub-rules thereunder. However, it shall be only summary in nature.

**30. Issue of final notification.**—(1) When the enquiry is completed, the Forest Settlement Officer,

shall forward the following papers to the Conservator of Forests.

- (i) Summary report of the proceedings.
- (ii) Abstracts of the rights and concessions of the individuals and or Communities.
- (iii) Sketch maps and boundary description of the forest.
- (iv) Proposals for issue of final notification prepared by the Forest Settlement Officer in form No. R.

(2) On receipt of the above papers, the Conservator of Forests shall submit the same to the Government for issuing final notification under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the Act in Form R. Thereafter the Government shall issue the notification in the said Form 'R' under the said sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Act.

**31. Publication or translation of such notification in neighbourhood.**—The Collector shall cause a translation into the local vernacular of every notification issued under Section 29 and 30 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification. He shall also arrange their display accordingly.

32. The articles of the Legislative Diploma no. 644 dated 30th March, 1933 corresponding to or covered by these rules shall stand repealed.

#### FORM 'A'(I)

Vide Rule 10

Whereas the forest land or the waste land or the other land specified in the schedule appended hereto are the properties of the Government or the Government has proprietary rights therein or the Government is entitled to the whole or any part of the forest produce thereof;

And whereas the Government proposes to constitute the aforesaid forest land or waste land or other land as Reserved Forests under Section 3 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Now, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, the Lieutenant Governor, Goa, Daman and Diu hereby declares that it has been decided to constitute the said land as Reserved Forest and further appoints, under Section 4(1)(c) of the said Act, Shri ... as the Forest Settlement Officer to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits or in or over any forest produce and to deal with the same, as provided in Chapter II of the said Act.

#### THE SCHEDULE

Sr. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Area of the forest	General description	Description of boundary						Remarks	
				From pilars/post			Dist. between boundary				
				From pilar no.	To pilar no.	Distance in meters	For ward bearing	Back- ward Bearing			
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f		5	

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dated ...

Signature

## FOR 'A' (II)

Vide Rule 10

Whereas the forest land or the waste land or the other land specified in the schedule appended hereto are the properties of the Government or the Government has proprietary rights therein or the Government is entitled to the whole or any part of the forest produce thereof;

And whereas the Government proposes to constitute the aforesaid forest land or waste land or other land as Reserved Forests under Section 3 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Now, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, the Lieutenant Governor, Goa, Daman and Diu hereby declares that it has been decided to constitute the said land as Reserved Forest and further appoints, under Section 4(1)(c) of the said Act, Shri ... as the Forest Settlement Officer to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits or in or over any forest produce and to deal with the same, as provided in Chapter II of the said Act.

## THE SCHEDULE

Note:— Under Section 4(1)(b) of the Act, the description of boundary need be such that it can be located on ground with reasonable accuracy. It shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forests by roads, rivers and ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

District ... Taluka ...

Village(s) and Towns ...

Forest Division ...

Range ...

Sr. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Approx. area of the forest	General description	Description of boundary	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dated ...

(Signature)

## FORM B (I)

Vide Rule 12(1)

Office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Panaji

## PROCLAMATION

(Under Section 6 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927)

Whereas a notification under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 (XVI of 1927) to constitute the land specified below as Reserved Forest has been issued by the Government and published in the Official Gazette no. ... dated ....

District ...

Taluka ...

Village(s) and towns ...

Forest Division ...

Range ...

Sr. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Area of the forest	General Description	Description of boundary					Remarks
				Distance between boundary			Direction		
				Pillar/post	From pillar no.	To pillar no.	Distance in meters	For ward bearing	For Back ward bearing
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5

2. Now, under Section 6 of the said Act, I Shri ... the Forest Settlement Officer, do hereby publish and explain the consequences which will ensue on the reservation of the said forest.

(1) No right shall be acquired in or over the land and in or over the forest produce in the area comprised in the Notification except by succession or under grant of contract.

(2) No fresh clearing or breaking of land for cultivation or any other purposes shall be conducted.

(3) No felling or burning of trees or removing of bark or any other kind of damage shall be caused to the trees except under contracts or otherwise ordered by the Government to do so.

(4) No trespass by any person or cattle will be done.

(5) No quarrying of stone, burning of lime or charcoal or collecting subjecting to any manufacturing process or removing of any forest produce will be performed.

(6) No hunting, shooting or fishing, poisoning of water or setting traps or snares will be done.

It is therefore, notified for the information of all concerned that any person claiming any right in or on over the land or forest produce may within a period of 3 months from the date of this proclamation either present to me a written notice or appear before me and state the nature of such rights and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

No claim will be entertained after the expiry of the stipulated period.

Signature of the  
Forest Settlement Officer.

## FORM B (II)

Vide Rule 12(1)

Office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Panaji

## PROCLAMATION

(Under Section 6 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927)

Whereas a notification under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 (XVI of 1927) to constitute the land specified below as Reserved Forest has been issued by the Government and published in the Official Gazette No. ... dated ...

Note:— Under Section 4(1)(b) of the Act, the description of boundary need be such that it can be located on ground with reasonable accuracy. It shall be sufficient to describe

the limits of the forests by roads, rivers and ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

District ... Taluka ...

Village(s) and Towns ...

Forest Division ... Range ...

Sr. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Approx. area of the forest	General descrip- tion	Description of boundary	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

2. Now, under Section 6 of the said Act, I, Shri ... the Forest Settlement Officer, do hereby publish and explain

the consequences which will ensue on the reservation of the said forest.

(1) No right shall be acquired in or over the land and in or over the forest produce in the area comprised in the Notification except by succession or under grant of contract.

(2) No fresh clearing or breaking of land for cultivation or any other purposes shall be conducted.

(3) No felling or burning of trees or removing of bark or any other kind of damage shall be caused to the trees except under contracts or otherwise ordered by the Government to do so.

(4) No trespass by any person or cattle will be done.

(5) No quarrying of stone, burning of lime or charcoal or collecting subjecting to any manufacturing process or removing of any forest produce will be performed.

(6) No hunting, shooting or fishing, poisoning of water or setting traps or snares will be done.

It is therefore, notified for the information of all concerned that any person claiming any right in or on over the land or forest produce may within a period of 3 months from the date of this proclamation either present to me a written notice or appear before me and state the nature of such rights and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

No claim will be entertained after the expiry of the stipulated period.

Signature of the  
Forest Settlement Officer.

FORM 'C' (i)

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(ii)

Description of the preliminary boundary at the time of issue of the notification under section 4 of the Act

District ...

Forest Division ...

Taluka ...

Range ...

Village(s) Town(s) ...

Sr. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Area of the forest	General description	Description of the preliminary boundary				Remarks	
				Distance between boundary pillars/ /posts/cairns			Direction		
				From pillars posts/ cairns no.	To pillars posts/ cairns no.	Distance in meters	Borward bearing	Back ward bearing	
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5

'OR'

Sr. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Approximate area of forest	General description	Description of the preliminary boundary		Remarks
				5	6	
1	2	3	4			

FORM 'C' (ii)

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(ii)

Description of the final boundary at the time of issue of the notification under Section 20 of the Act

District ...

Forest Division ...

Taluka ...

Range ...

Village(s) Town(s) ...

No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Area of the forest	General description	Description the final boundary					Total number of pillars	Remarks		
				Distance between boundary pillars			Direction					
				From pillar no.	To pillar no.	Distance in meters	Forward bearing	Back ward bearing				
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	5	6		

**FORM 'D'**

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(iii)

### **Village-wise description of the forest**

District ...

## Forest Division ...

Taluka ...

Range ...

Sr. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Name of the village/town	Survey number wherever available	Area	Soil class wherever available	Name of the owner/ tenant, if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

### **FORM 'E'**

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(iv)

**General statement regarding the Forest to be constituted  
into Reserved or Protected Forest**

District ...

Range ...

Taluka ...

### Division ...

1. Name of the Forest:
  2. No. of the Forest:
  3. Area of the Forest:
  4. Number and date of Official Gazette wherein notification including Section 4 of the Act has been published.
  5. Neighbouring villages/towns.

6. Area of the respective village/town included in the forest(s).

Sr. No.	Name of the village/town wise	Area	Remarks
1	2	3	4

7. Total of the village-wise area.
  8. What is the general practice for grazing in the surrounding villages/towns.
  9. Area outside the forest in particular village left out for free grazing.
  10. The number of the cattles of the villages.  
Name of the village      Numbers of cattle, remarks.
  11. What is the practice for taking particular types of timber and firewood.
  12. Details of religious places inside the forest.
  13. Any other point or information of interest.

### **FORM 'F'**

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(v)

**List of Roads, Ways open to public throughout the year**

District ...

## Forest Division ...

Taluka ...

Range ...

**FORM 'G'**

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(vi)

**A list of Temples, Churches, mosques or any other religious place open to public for worship**

District ...

## **Forest Division ...**

### Taluka ...

Range ...

**FORM 'H'**

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(vii)

#### **A list of burial and cremation grounds**

District ...

### **Division ...**

Taluka ...

Range ...

**FORM 'T'**

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(viii)

### A list of water sources

District ...

### Division ...

Taluka ...

Range ...

FORM, 5.

Vide Rule 13(1)(b)(ix)

A list of included cultivation or any other Private Properties

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DIVISION ..

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Sr. No. of the Forest	Name of the forest	Name of title of cultivation/ property	Name of the village/town	Area of cultivated and continued during the last three years	Area cultivated and continued during last two years	Area cultivated during the last one year	Annual returns in terms of grains (in quintals)	Annual returns in terms of money (in Rs.)	Name of the owner	Survey no. wherever	Remarks available	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Vide Rule 13(1) (b) (x)  
**A list of rights**

Forest Division

#### Description of rights

1	Serial number of forest	
2	Name of forest in which or any part of which these rights can be exercised	
3	Names of villages/towns having rights	
4	Number of houses	
5	Population	
6	Number of families	
7	Number of ploughs	
8	Number of cattle admitted to free grazing	
9a	Dwelling Houses	Requirement for buildings in cubic meters in the round per annum
9b	Cattle sheds (Misc. wood)	
10	Wood for agricultural implements (cubic meters in the round per annum)	
11	Wood for fencing	
12	Firewood from fallen wood (in head loads per annum) for domestic use	
13	Wood for cremation or burial of dead bodies or Arthi/coffin	
14	Firewood for marriages	
15	Firewood for sale	
16	Charcoal for agricultural implements (in head loads per annum)	
17	Fodder Grass for domestic cattles	
18	Fodder Grass for sale	
19	Grass for thatching	
20	Green leaves for fodder	
21	Green leaves for manures	
22	Dry leaves for manures	
23	Bark of trees and creepers for medicines etc.	
24	Bark of trees and creepers for ropes	
25	Wax and resins	
26	Wild honey	
27	Fruits and roots	
28	Bamboos (in number per annum)	
29	Stones for building	
30	Sand, Clay & lime stone for domestic use	
31	Fishing	
32	Hunting	
33	Roads and ways	
34	Water for drinking for human being and animals	
35	Irrigation channels	
36	Burning ghats/Burial grounds	
37	Religious places	
38	Any other rights	
39	Remarks	

**FORM 'K'(H)**

### A list of Concessions

District

## Taluka

1

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Range . . . . .

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	Serial number of forest	Description of concessions
1	Name of forest in which or any part of which these concessions can be exercised	
2	Names of villages/towns having rights	
3	Number of houses	
4	Population	
5	Number of families	
6	Number of ploughs	
7	Number of cattle admitted to free grazing	
8	Dwelling Houses	
9a	Cattle sheds (Misc. wood)	Timber requirement in cubic meters in the round per annum
9b	Wood for agricultural implements (cubic meters in the round per annum)	
10	Wood for fencing	
11	Firewood from fallen wood (in head loads per annum) for domestic use	
12	Wood for cremation or burial of dead bodies or Arthi/coffin	
13	Firewood for marriages	
14	Firewood for sale	
15	Charcoal for agricultural implements (in head-loads per annum)	
16	Fodder Grass for domestic cattles	
17	Fooder Grass for sale	
18	Grass for thatching	
19	Green leaves for fodder	
20	Green leaves for manures	
21	Dry leaves for manures	
22	Bark of trees and creepers for medicines etc.	
23	Bark of trees and creepers for ropes	
24	Wax and resins	
25	Wild honey	
26	Fruits and roots	
27	Bamboos (in number per annum)	
28	Stones for building	
29	Sand, Clay & lime stone for domestic use	
30	Fishing	
31	Hunting	
32	Roads and ways	
33	Water for drinking for human being and animals	
34	Irrigation channels	
35	Burning ghats/Burial grounds	
36	Religious places	
37	Any other rights	
38	Remarks	

FORM 'L'

Vide Rule 13(1)(b) (xi)

A HISTORY OF HUNGARY

## Taluka

Vide Rule 13(2)

### Register A

Register of claims preferred to land, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Reserved Forest:

	Sr. No.
	Name of claimants
	Description and address of claimants
	Date of presentation of claims
	Nature and extent of claims preferred
	No. in Register B
	S. No. of the Forest
	Name of the forest
	Name of the village/towns
	Name of the taluka
	Name of the District
	Name of forest Division
	Name of the forest range
	Remarks

## FORM 'M'

Vide Rule 13(2)(d)

**Register B**

**Register of claims to land, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Reserved Forest**

Sr. No.	Name of the claimants	Date of presentation of claims	No. of claims in Register 'A'	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decisions of the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decisions of any Appellate Authority	S. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	Name of the village town	Name of the taluka	Name of the district	Name of the Forest Divn.	Name of the Forest Range	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

### FORM 'N'

Vide Rule 13(2)(d)(ii)

### **Summary Report of the Forest Settlement Officer**

To

1

▶

1

Through the Conservator of Forests, Goa, Daman and Diu,  
Panaji.

Sub: Final Notification under Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 pertaining to Forest No. ... known as ... in ... Forest Range of ... Forest Division and in ... Taluka of ... District.

A preliminary notification for declaring the aforesaid Forest as Reserved Forest under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, was issued by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu vide Gazette Notification no. ... dated ... in the Official Gazette No. ... Series ... dated ....

Under Section 6 of the said Act, a proclamation in the adjoining village/town of the Forest was issued for inviting objections and claims within a period of three months.

The Forest Settlement Officer heard the objections and the claims and decided the cases. The decisions on each of the files are appended.

Period for filing objections is over and no appeal under Section 17 of the said Act is pending with the Appellate Authority.

The final draft notification under Section 26 of the said Act, alongwith abstract lists of rights and concessions, Register 'B' or a fair signed copy of Register 'B' and a copy of the map of the said area is enclosed herewith, for approval and publication in the Official Gazette.

Date:

Signature of the  
Forest Settlement Officer

### **Location of the Forests**

## Boundary description of the Forest

Sr. No.	Distance		Direction		Nature of boundary line to next pillar	Nature of the pillar	Total no. of pillar	Remarks
	From pillar no.	To pillar no.	Distance in meters	For ward bearing	Back ward bearing			
1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	4	5	6
2								7

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goá, Daman and Diu.

Dated:

Panaji

Signature

ANNEXURE FORM 'O'(I)  
Vide Rules 13d(II) and 20(II)

The abstract list of rights in .....

Forest Division and in .....

Forest of .....

Range in .....

Taluks of .....

District .....

## Description of concessions

1	Serial number of forest
2	Name of forest in which or any part of which these rights can be exercised
3	Names of villages/towns having rights
4	Number of houses
5	Population
6	Number of families
7	Number of ploughs
8	Number of cattle admitted to free grazing
9a	Dwelling Houses
9b	Cattle sheds (Misc. wood)
10	Wood for agricultural implements (cubic meters in the round per annum)
11	Wood for fencing
12	Firewood from fallen wood (in head loads per annum) for domestic use
13	Wood for cremation or burial of dead bodies or Arthi/coffin
14	Firewood for marriages
15	Firewood for sale
16	Charcoal for agricultural implements (in head-loads per annum)
17	Fodder Grass for domestic cattles
18	Fodder Grass for sale
19	Grass for thatching
20	Green leaves for fodder
21	Green leaves for manures
22	Dry leaves for manures
23	Bark of trees and creepers for medicines etc.
24	Bark of trees and creepers for ropes
25	Wax and resins
26	Wild honey
27	Fruits and roots
28	Bamboos (in number per annum)
29	Stones for building
30	Sand, Clay & lime stone for domestic use
31	Fishing
32	Hunting
33	Roads and ways
34	Water for drinking for human being and animals
35	Irrigation channels
36	Burning ghats/Burial grounds
37	Religious places
38	Any other rights
39	Remarks

ANNEXURE FORM 'O'(II)  
Vide Rules 13d(II) and 20(II)

The abstract list of concessions in .....

Forest of .....

Range in .....

Forest Division and in Taluka of .....

District .....

## FORM 'P'

Vide Rule 25

Whereas the forest land and waste land or any other land shown in the Schedule I appended hereto are the properties of the Government or the Government has proprietary rights herein or the Government is entitled to the whole or any part of the forest thereof.

And whereas the Government proposes to declare aforesaid forest land and waste land and other land as Protected Forest under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

And whereas the nature and extent of rights of Government and of private persons in or over the aforesaid land have not yet been recorded in any manner;

Ad whereas the Lt. Governor, Goa, Daman and Diu further thinks that an inquiry into and record of the nature and extent of the rights of the Government and the private persons in and over the aforesaid forest land or waste land are necessary but they will occupy such length of time as in the meantime to endanger the rights of the Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Lt. Governor Goa, Daman and Diu does hereby ap-

point ... the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into and record the rights of the Government and of private persons in or over the aforesaid forest land or waste land and such inquiry and record shall be made in the manner as far as practical provided in part III of Goa, Daman and Diu (Forest Settlement) Rules 1973 and during such inquiry the Forest Settlement Officer shall exercise any or all the powers under Section 72 of the Act as may be necessary.

And in further pursuance of the powers conferred by provision to sub-section 3 of Section 29 of the said Act the Lt. Governor Goa, Daman and Diu pending aforesaid inquiry and record, does hereby declare the said forest land and waste land to be protected forest but not so as to abridge or effect any existing rights of individuals or communities;

And in pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 30 thereof the Lt. Governor Goa, Daman and Diu further declares that the trees shown in the second schedule appended hereunder, in the said Protected Forest are reserved with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and prohibits from the aforesaid date the quarrying of stone or burning of lime or charcoal or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of any forest produce and the breaking up or clearing from cultivation for buildings, for hording cattle or for any other purposes of any land in the said forest area.

## SCHEDULE I

District ...

Taluka ...

Village(s) and Towns ...

Range ...

Forest Division ...

Sr. No. of the Forest	Name of the Forest	General description	Description of boundary			Direction	Remarks		
			Distance between boundary pillars/posts						
			From pillar no.	To pillar no.	Distance in meters				
1	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	4	

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(Signature)

SCHEDULE II  
Description of trees reserved

Local name	Botanical name	Remarks
1	2	3

By order and in the name of Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman & Diu.

(P. S. Bhatnagar)

Secretary (Revenue)

powers conferred by Section 30 the trees shown in the second schedule have been reserved and quarrying of stone, burning of lime or charcoal removal of any forest produce, breaking up or clearing of cultivation or for buildings, etc. have been prohibited but not so as to abridge or effect any existing rights of individuals or communities, I ... , Forest Settlement Officer hereby notify for the information of all concerned that any person claiming any right in or over the land or forest produce may within a period of three months from the date of this proclamation, either present to me in writing notice or appear before me and state the nature of such rights and claims in respect thereof.

No claim shall be entertained after the expiry of the stipulated period.

Signature of the  
Forest Settlement Officer.

Office of the Forest Settlement Officer

## PROCLAMATION

As notification under Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 to constitute the land specified as Protected Forest, has been issued by the Government, and published in the Official Gazette no ... dated ... and further in pursuance of the

## FORM 'R'

Vide Rule 30(2)

Whereas the nature and extent of the rights of the Govt. and of private persons in or over the forest land and waste

land comprised in the Schedule I hereto appended have been inquired into and recorded in accordance with the notification No. ... dated ... issued under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) of Section 29 of the said Act, the Lieutenant Governor, Goa, Daman and Diu does hereby declare that the provisions of Chapter IV of the said Act shall apply to the

said forest land and waste land which shall hereafter be called a Protected Forest.

Further in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30(a) of the said Act, the Lieutenant Governor, Goa, Daman and Diu does hereby declare the trees given in Schedule II appended herewith to be reserved trees in the above said forest land and waste land declared as the Protected Forest.

## SCHEDULE I

District ...

Taluka ...

Village (s) and Towns ...

Range ...

Forest Division ...

Sr. No. of the forest	Name of the forest	General description	Description of boundary			Direction		Remarks	
			Distance between boundary pillars/posts			From pillar no.	to pillar no.	Distance in meters	
1	2	3a.	3b.	3c.	3d.	3e.	3f.	4	

## SCHEDULE II

## Description of trees reserved

Local name	Botanical name	Remarks
1	2	3

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor, Goa, Daman and Diu.

P. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 12th October, 1973.

## Notification

5-23-71-LSG

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Begging Act, 1972 (Act No. 4 of 1973) the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby certifies the following Institutions under Provedoria da Assistencia Publica (Institute of Public Assistance) as Certified Institutions in the areas shown against the corresponding entries of column No. 3 of the Schedule appended hereto.

## SCHEDULE

- | Sr. No. | Institutions  | Areas |
|---------|---|-------|
| 1.      | Asylum of Chimbel, Ilhas and Mormugao Talukas. Chimbel-Goa.                   |       |
| 2.      | Asylum of Candolim, Bardez and all other talukas Bardez-Goa. of North Zone.   |       |
| 3.      | Asylum of Loutulim, Salcete and all other talukas Salcete-Goa. of South Zone. |       |

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

F. A. Figueiredo, Under Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 1st November, 1973.